NORTH GERMANY.

What an American Consul Observed in the Baltic Country.

Life of the People-Amber Hunting-Aversion to Change-Free Whisky-Pomeranian Geese, Live Fish, and Greasy Cookery-German E lucation-The Church a Registration Office - Degradation of the Women. Popular Amusements.

BY WILLIAM MACON COLEMAN.



URING a residence of a lengthy period as Consul for the United States in north Germany I found much to interest and instruct me in that littleknown part of the world, the Baltic country.

My headquarters were at Stettin, and my duties involving no great responsibility or much activity, I had much leisure time in which to observe and note the peculiarities of

the people who live there and in the vicinity. Stettin is a city wholly unknown to Americans. Our people never go there. There is nothing to induce them to go there. Occasionally a German ship brings over cherry juice, rags or bristles, and takes back petroleum. This is the extent of our trade with this part of the world. The climate is bleak and inhospitable. The Baltic stretches away from Denmark to Russia, and its eastern waters lose themselves in the

The city has a population of about 125,090. It is situated on the lower Oder, and is the center of a vast trade between central Germany, Poland, Silesia, Bohemia, and the ports



of porthern Europe, to all of which there are regular lines of steamers. The city is walled, and the houses are higher than in any other city, except Edinburg.

thought and life of which we Americans can | fish would be an abomination to a Pomeranian. hardly form a conception. Go back to a village | The fish market is at the river wharves, where or community in the United States after the | they are kept in large tanks, constantly suplapse of 25 years, and you find everything plied with fresh water. The choice varieties changed. There is a change in views and new ones have come in. There are new schoolhouses, new churches, new public buildings, new private residences. You hardly know the and frying are the usual native methods. The



THE TOWN HALL OF BRESLAU. selves at pleasure without charge. The popu- , this fact has given rise to a false notion about

lation of the interior country is agricultural, the intelligence of the German peasantry. En-

and the products are wheat, rye, barley, the | ter into conversation with any one of the thou-

grasses, and cheese and butter. The houses in the towns are built of brick or stone, with studding in the inside, which is lathed and platered. The rooms have each an immense earthenware stove, which is glazed

ceiling, eight or nine feet in hight. The fuel is peat. In each window there are two sets of sash with a space of about six inches between The weather is so intensely cold in Winter that the frost forms an eighth of an inch thick on the panes of the inner sash during the night. After sunrise it begins to melt and run down, and there is a groove cut the whole length of the windowsill, with a hole opening into a zinc drawer below, which receives the water. You sleep on a feather bed and under a feather bed. I had my prejudices against this

coat of fur or sheepskins is worn, which overlaps the "woo! sack." Straugers must be very cautious in this climate. To go out in the evening without an overcoat, even when the days are warm and mild, is almost certain to bring on acute pneu-

The food corresponds to the climate. The favorite meats are pork and goose, and nowhere in the world are such large and fine geese raised as in Pomerania. There are sausages in endless varieties, and you can always be sure to get what you call for.

There is no misrepresentation or adulteration of food in Prussia. It is a grave crime, and punished with heavy penalties. The Prussian law looks upon this offense as worse than obtaining money under false pretenses, because in addition to this fraud it destroys the health of the purchaser. The breast of the goose is also dried, as we dry beef, and is considered a luxury. Indeed, I know of nothing more toothsome than a slice of dried goose breast broiled and served on buttered toast

with a cup of good tea. Fish is another prime article of food. Fresh There is a fixedness about German habits of | fish are always sold alive. Buying a dead fresh are trout, pike, perch and eels. There are no copper cent scaked in vinegar.

North German cookery is greasy. Roasting English have taught them how to broil, but Not so in Germany; there you find there this is not indiginous. Their vegetables are has been no change. The same buildings the same as ours, except the sweet potato and



sands of this class who flock to our shores and

you will soon be disabused of the erroneous

views you may have entertained of the intelli-

gence of the German peasant. He can read

and write and knows a little arithmetic, but in

other respects he is as stolidly ignorant as a

A WOMAN OF VIERLAND. these the enrolling officers make out their lists

of those who reach the age for military service,

which every male citizen is bound to perform.

So much has been said about the German army that I shall confine myself to two reopinions. Old residents have removed and oysters, except a vile species which tastes like a all being in the army, the most severe bodily labor devolves upon the females. They plow, chop, and carry heavy burdens. They wear a kind of yoke made to fit around the neck and rest upon their shoulders, projecting about 18 inches on both sides. To each end of this yoke a cord is attached, to which are hooked boxes, baskets, or bales, which the poor creatures have to carry, often for miles. I have seen women bare legged, with their skirts tucked up, standing up to their knees in liquid manure and working a pursp; I have seen a woman to a small, loaded wagon with two big dogs, the lies and made to do work which their husbands

> The other result touches the better classes. Barons and Baronesses, Counts and Countesses | ants have been provided with relief in some are as plentiful in Germany as blackberries in southern Maryland. You can well understand how this is when you remember that thirtyodd independent German States had been producing nobility for the past two or three hundred years. The army is the great receptacle and asylum of the young nobility. They enter one hundred and fifty millions a year, twothe army as under-officers.

Now, no officer in the army is allowed to marry unless he has a sufficient private income an income, and they remain unmarried. They adopt the system, without the name, of the morganatic marriage which prevails in the royal at all discreditable.

What becomes of the women of this class must be a matter of conjecture. They will not marry outside of their caste and cannot marry in it. I have seen German women of noble birth on the boards of low variety theaters, not necessarily for any improper purpose, but to earn their livings.

It remains to mention the amusements of the German people. And this is the most pleasing and interesting feature of their life. To begin with, there is none of that reserve and suspicion of strangers which is characteristic of single vote." the English and Americans. I have seen a The Republican bet there wasn't, and bet day or a week, or a month, or a year; neither we ang of well-to-do cattle drovers, all strangers to each other, after they had sold their stock at the yards, enter a third-class railway car together, deposit their large linen bags filled with silver thalers under the seat, light their huge pipes, and soon become engaged in conversation about their business, their families, and their private affairs. You would think they were the most intimate friends in the world

Sunday is the great day for amusement and recreation. The observance of Sunday on the Continent of Europe by both Catholics and Protestants is totally different from its observance in the United States. The only obligation recognized by the few who make pretensions to the religious life, is to abstain from all manual labor, except such as may be absolutely necessary. Service in the churches is in the

The Lutheran profession prevails in north Germany, and is very simple-prayer by the pastor, hymns, and preaching. It is identical with the Lutheran and Presbyterian form in the United States. The men never go to church, and but few women, and these belong to the relies of an age which has passed away. Do you ask why? It is because the Church, operated by the Government, has been de-But this is a digression. I was going to say

that you would see pious ladies with their sewchurch, or that you would see them with their Sunday gardens.

On Sunday afternoons in the warm weather you can see thousands of both sexes and of all ages, from the babies up to the tottering old men and women, on foot and in vehicles pouring out of the city gates going to the various resorts outside the walls. Little steamers, gayly decorated and culivened with music, swarm on the river to carry the crowds to the different river resorts. Here is a merry and many-colored life. Music is heard on all sides, long Education is compulsory for all classes, and lines of dancers are winding in graceful move-

ments over the greensward; on the platforms they are turning in the German waltz. The older people and children, gathered in family groups, are seated at tables, or on the grass, eating cakes and other pastry and drinking wine, beer, chorolate or coffee. There are trapeze performances and rope-dancing in the open air, and songs are sung, solo and in quartet. The Summer theater, too, comes in for its contingent. The cheapness of these amusements puts them within the reach all-even of the poorest. There is no rowdyism. The least approach to such conduct would not be tolerated for a moment. But there is a deafening din of loud talk. Nobody becomes intoxicated. Everywhere is the agreeable expression of a sense of relaxation for a time from labor and care and the enjoyment of social intercourse with harmless amusement.

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 4. Comrades, get your veloes ready!

TIN-PLATE.

What is Being Done in this Country to Make Our Own Tin and Terne-Plates.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have several disputes with some of the free traders. So I wish to ask you to answer in your valuable paper how many tin factories are there in the United States; about how many men do they employ; about how much capital is there invested; where is the principal factory; how many tin mines are in operation in the United States: is the quality as good as the imported? -John H. Edinger, Ashley, Pa.

The American Architect and Builder has been investigating the tiu-plate industry from a purely business and non-partisan standpoint, and makes this report:

Number companies manufacturing Aug. 15, 1892... Number companies building Aug. 15, 1892... Number companies manufacturing suspended Aug. 15, 1892.... Pounds of plate produced for fiscal year ended June 30, 1892..... Estimated production for year end-20.000:000 ing June 30, 1893...... Estimated investment in building and

Total number companies Aug 15, 1892.

\$5,000,000 The United States Treasury reports the following production of tin and terne-plates by the 26 companies in operation for the quarter ended June 30, 1892:

A. A. Thomson & Co., New York, N. Y .. 24,805 American Tin and Terne Plate Co., Phila-American Tinplate Co, Elwood, Ind ... Anderson Tinplate Co., Anderson, Ind.... 161,416 Apollo Iron and Steel Co., Apollo, Pa...... 1,020,786 Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Piqua, O Cleveland Tinplate Co., Cleveland, O Coates & Co., Baltimore, Md 155,000 Columbia Tinplate Co., Piqua, O... 207,700 Griffiths & Cadwallader, Pittsburg, Pa 43 000 John Hamilton, Pittsburg, Pa Kahn Bros., New York, N. Y ... Keystone Tinplate Co., Philadelphia, Pa... Marshall Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.... Matthai, Ingram & Co., Baltimore, Md..... Merchant & Co., Philadelphia, Pa....... McKinley Tinplate Co., Williamsburg, Pa. 48,000 Norton Bros., Chicago, Ill P. H. Laufman & Co., Apollo, Pa. Pittsburg Electro-Plating Co., Apollo, Pa. Pittsburg Tinplate Works, No. Kensing-120,540 Record Manufacturing Co., Conneaut, O.. 358,100 James B. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa....... St. Louis Stamping Co., St. Louis, Mo.... 1,965,470

Total production for quarter...... 8,255,691 We have no figures showing the number of men employed. The production of metallic tin in the United States has no bearing on the subject, as nearly all the tin used in England has to be

brought from remote parts of the world, and

U. S. Iron and Tinplate Mfg. Co., Deman-

Wallace Banfield & Co., Irondale, O.......

tin can be laid down in New York nearly as cheaply as in London. There are, however, several successful tin mines in this country-one of the largest being the Temescal mines in California, which produce a tin equal to any in the world. The Harvey Peat Company in the Black Hills of South Dakota has a capital of \$13,000,000mostly English-and is building two mills which will have a united capacity of 3,000 tons a day. Inside of two years the company expects to render the United States independent of foreign tin .- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. The Vetoed Bills.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is claimed by some Democratic soldier that the private pension bills vetoed by Grover Cleveland were sults of the German military system. The first | got up on purpose to hurt him with the old is the degradation of women. The young men | soldiers, and that none of the vetoed bills were ever presented to President Harrison for his approval. Now, if these claims were just, why were none of them brought forward under the present Administration? Please give the facts, and oblige-J. M. OCHELTREE, Homer, Ill. The subsequent fate of the vetoed claims was various. A large number of them were allowed after Harrison came in under the old law, thus reversing the ruling of the Pension Bureau under Cleveland. A number of the claimants elected to take under the new law passed June 27, 1890. Several of the vetoed with the straps crossed over her breast hitched up | bills were reintroduced in the 52d Congress, were passed, and signed by Harrison. In other woman having the short end of the single-tree | instances the claimants had died, or their friends and the dogs the long end. What is worse, the | had gone out of Congress, and they sought rewomen are treated as slaves in their own fami- lief under the more liberal general laws and practices. It would be an immense work to trace up each of the vetoed bills, but we should say that all or nearly all of the living claim-

> way .- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] "RED-NOSED PATRIOTS."

It is supplemented by a steadily-increasing pension list, looting the Treasury to the tune of thirds of which go to the support of coffeecoolers and camp-followers, and other red-nosed to support a family in a manner becoming his patriots that loaf about the doggeries and military rank. Not one in a huntred has such | brothels of the country, swearing one for another, toward an ultimate agrarianism as corrupt and corrupting as ever existed in the world .families; nor is such a relation looked upon as | Louisville Courier-Journal. (Cleveland or-

> An Election Bet. [Detroit Free Press.]

They were talking of the political prospects and the chances of the respective National candidates. "Pshaw! said the Republican, "there are

won't get 200 votes," "That's nothing," retorted the Democrat, "there's a town of over 200,000 south of Mason"

Democrat referred him to Washington City and swiped the stakes.

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. Through his Hat.

[New York Herald.] "The-aw-ignorance of these h'Americans is simply beastly, ye know," said Mr. B. Chempley Mudd, as he waited for the customs man to pass his luggage on the steamship pier. "In the lawst five minutes I've 'eard 50 people say 'Where am 1 at?'"

"There isn't a blooming school child in England who wouldn't know enough to say 'Where is my 'at.' "

It's ineffective, except for the moment—the ordinary pill. Because it upsets your whole internal economy, you needn't think it's doing you good. It only it's doing you good. It only shocks and weakens your system. Take something that's better. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do good that lasts. They regulate the system, as well as cleanse and renovate it; mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively-no griping, no violence. They'ro the smallest and the easiest to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and the best liver pill ever known. Only one little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathertic. Sick or Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, re-Illieved and cured. They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask better proof of the

superiority of these little pills

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Vaciety of Interesting

Subjects. 170 Correspondents.—Write questions on a sep-arate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No atten-tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordi-narily be made within a week, and if in this coinon within three weeks. I

S. C. T., Somerset, Ku.-I was drawing pension under the old law for lumbago and discuse of chest. I applied for increase and resulting heart disease, and was before the Board of Examiners 12 months ago. They reported favorably in April last, and I received an increase of \$4 per month, saying nothing in regard to the resulting heart disease. If my claim for resulting heart disease has been rejected, why am I not notified, or may I expect action on it yet without making a new application? Would it be proper for me to write to the Department? Answer. If your claim for resulting heart disease was rejected you should have been not fied of the fact. It is entirely proper for you to write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ask him the status of your claim for heart disease. J. H. S., Lancaster, O .- 1. What is the pay of the officers of the U. S. Army from Major-General down to Second Lieutenant while on the Active List? 2. What is the pay of the same officers after being placed on the Retired List? 3. Is there any additional pay for having served, say, 19, 15 or 20 years? Answer, 1. Major General, 7,500; Brigadier-General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,500; Captain, mounted, \$1,000; Captain, not mounted, \$1,800; Adjutant, \$1,800; Quartermaster, \$1,800; First L'eutenant, mounted, \$1,600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,400, and Chaplain, 1,500. 2. Three-fourths of the pay on Active List.
 Yes, for officers of and below rank of Colonel. amounting to 10 per cent. for five, 10, 15, and 20 years' service.

C. U., Harwich, Mass.-I am pensioned one-half pension (\$8.50) as First Lieutenant under old law, In case of death from disease contracted in army, what pension would dependent mother be entitled 26 to? If I had a wife would she be entitled to \$17 per month or \$12? Answer. Seventeen dollars per month in either case.

C. S., Pine Grove Mills, Pa,-1. Is physician's affidavit which accompanies a soldier's claim, or application, compared with the report of the Board of Examining Surgeons? 2. After a claim is on the completed files, how many committees, or boards, handle it before the applicant hears the verdict, or knows his doom? 3. If an applicant who has been a sufferer for years furnishes a physician's affidavit to that effect, then, should the application be rejected, what would you advise him to do? Answer. 1. Yes. 2. It passes to the Board of Review, thence to the Medical Division, and if allowed it goes thence to the Certificate Division, besides passing through several other hands, 3. If the applicant is rejected he should furnish medical evidence bearing directly upon the cause of rejection, and ask a reconsideration of his claim.

W. K. L., Lisbon, N. D.-1. If additional medical evidence, culmulative, not called for is filed in Pension Bureau after the case-increase and new disability-has been submitted by the Examiner to Board of Review, would it be considered or treated as surplusage? Would the case go back to Examiner, or what would be the proceedings? 2. How long, approximately, would it be from the time such case was received by Board of Review

J. B. S., Amesville, O .- Is the widow of a Mexican soldier who is under 62 years of age entitled to a pension? Her hasband was a pensioner under the Mexican act. Answer. Yes, if she is dependent upon others for support, or is disabled by reason of some disability recognized as pensionable.

till certificate was issued? 3. Is claimant usually

notified when his case is submitted to Board of

Review, especially when an inquiry has been made

for status? Answer. 1. Case would be returned to

Examiner for him to brief new evidence and re-

submit case. 2. That cannot be answered, because

no two cases are alike. 3. No, unless as a reply to

M. G. A., Mt. Pleasant, Wash .- 1. In case an applicant for pension is not satisfied with the examination he has received from the Board of Surgeons to which he had been ordered, can he obtain a new order for examination before some other Board of Examiners without making a new application for pension? 2. After a certificate of eximination has been placed on file in the Pension Office, what is the average length of time before the case will again be reached? 3. Give a list of the regimental officers of the 8th Mo., from the date of enlishment to its muster-out. Answer, 1. Yes. 2. There is no average of time that can be determined. It is much like a law case upon a court docket; it is taken up when the cases ahead of it are disposed of. 3. Cols. Morgan L. Smith and Giles A. Smith; Lieut. Cols. James Peckham and David C. Coleman; Majs. John McDonald and Dennis T. Kirby; Surgs. H. W. Nichols, Bowman H. Peterson and John R. Balley; Ass't Surgs. Trolius Brown and Amos L. Flint; Chaps. Samuel D. Longhead and Darius Crouch; Adj't Edward E. Furber, and Q.-M.'s James Hall, Frederick B.

Clapp and Isaac B. Halsey.

D. M. C., Greig, N. Y.—Is a dependent mother entitled to \$12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890? Answer. Yes. E. H., Camp Point, Ill.—I write for information in regard to a pension matter. There is living in this town a woman whose husband served three years in the war. This woman was a faithful wife and mother. Her husband returned broken in health, and seemingly possessed of an evil spirit, He treated her so cruelly that she was compelled to get a divorce from him. He afterwards went to the Soldiers' Home and died, and she is now old and feeble and nearly destitute. Is there any way of obtaining a pension for her? I know that under the new law a woman that has remarried can be pensioned at the rate of \$8 per month. Answer. she cannot be pensioned at all as the widow of the soldier from whom she was divorced; neither

can a widow who has remarried be pensioned, except for the period of her widowhood. Pension in all such cases ends with remarriage.

G. F., Cleveland, Minn.-I was examined before the Examining Board of Surgeons for increase and additional disability Aug. 12, 1890; applied under the new law March, 1891; was examined by the same Board of Surgeons Sept, 14. How long before I am likely to hear from either case? Answer. We cannot say. See reply to similar inquiry in our

J. C., Jenison, Mich.-Please inform me which law gives the widows of soldiers of the late war the most pension, the new or the old, and how much is the most allowed? Answer. The old law; \$12 per month for the widow of an enlisted man, J. E. J., Seneca, Mo.-1. Under existing laws, has soldier any better chance to take a homestead in Indian Territory than a person who never was a soldier? 2. Does a soldier have to pay the Gov-ernment the same price for a homestead in Indian Territory that any other person would have to do? 3. Can I procure a map anywhere showing the lands that have already been allotted and those not allotted in Indian Territory? 4. Can a soldier enter his lands by registry at the Land Office, and hold the land against all intruders? 5. How soon after the entry does the Government require first payment to be made, and when does payment cease? 6. Will all the vacant lands formerly belonging to the different tribes of Indians, who have already received their allotment, be thrown open at the same time with the Cherokee Strip? Thousands of old soldiers are anxious to know if they

have again to try their running chances for a home against the cowboys and land sharks, Answer, 1. In this, a soldier can file his declaratory statemen; by an agent, and then have six months within which to make his entry. 2. Yes. 3. The plats showing vacant land are on file in the local land offices. We do not know that you can procure them elsewhere. 4. He can enter the land at the local office, and must then comply with the law in regard to residence, cultivation, etc. 5. He will have to pay the whole amount before or when he makes final proof. 6. We cannot say. No provision has yet been made, and until then no one can possibly know anything at all about it.

H., Hornby, Pa.—I made application for increase of

pension on new disability nearly two years ago; was examined one year ago. How soon should I hear from my claim? Answer. The foregoing is a sample silver towns in the West where Cleveland of many letters daily received, and our reply must of necessity be general. As we do not have access to the papers in any pension claim, it is manifestly impossible for us to know or to ascertain its condition. For the same reason we cannot say, even and Dixon's line where Harrison won't get a approximately, when it will be taken up for action, or when the claimant should hear from it. It will be taken up in its turn, whether that will be in a again he would win the bet, and then the nor any other person can determine. If any claimant thinks an unusual delay has ensued he should rite to the Commissioner of Pensions and inquire of him the cause of delay. It should also be borne in mind that no two claims are alike, and a delay in settling one case might not occur in another case.
T. V., Hardin, Shelby Co., O.-Will you please give the date when small pennies were first coined

in this country? Answer. Cents and half-cents were first coined in the United States in 1793. In 1857 the coinage of half-cents was discontinued. Thousands of new cent pieces are struck at the mints every year.

T. W. C., St. John, Kan -1. When was the timber culture act repealed, and when did it take effect? 2. If A holding a timber claim relinquishes to B, can B still hold as a timber claim since said timber culture act was repealed? Answer, 1. March 3,

Hood's Sarsaparilla combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It CURES.

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4.

Comrades, get your vetoes ready! A Regular Cinch. [Judge.]

Higgs-Are you following the borses now? Briggs-Oh, yes. Higgs-Find it pays you any better than it lid before? Briggs-Much. I'm driving a street car.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the

formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthun and all Throat and Lung Affecions, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debiticy and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousand of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by naturessing, with stamp naming this paper, W. A. Pioves, 520 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.



It is ready for use and easily applied by anyone.

FOR SHED OR HENHOUSE.

On steep or flat surface. Excellent roof, complete.

\$2.00 Per 100 Square feet \$2.00

Send stamp for sample and state size of roof,

shingles it brings to their pinces and keeps them there. Safe paint requires no heather, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. Be sure you obtain our penulus article, which is chocolate color. ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS

ngs, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron, It is acknowledged the best point in the market for durabilly. It has a heavy body; is easily applied; expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never crucks nor scales, One coat is equal to 4 of any other paint. Buildings covered with feit can be made waterlight at small expense, and preserved for years. Write of one for

OLD ROOFS

hich neither cracks in winter nor cons in sum

Out shingle roofs can be painted, looking muc's better,

for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and peres, and gives a new su of atial roof that lasts for years. Cheled or suspend

and lasting long r than new shingles without the paint

Protect your Buildings with State Roofing Paint,

. . . Correspondence Invited. . . . Indiana Paint & Roofing Co., 42 West Broadway, New York.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

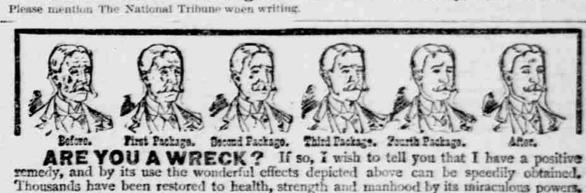
THE RORICK AIR CUSHION TRUSS CO.,

\$5 to \$15 per day, at

Ne. 724 11th St. N. W., Wash Mention The National Tribune.

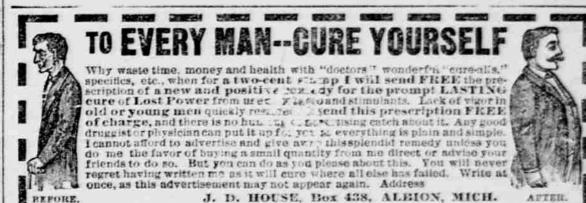
McGINTY'S BABY

nd fat hody. By slipping it under your a entering a room fail of people, can e be hegy steore of a sensation. The baby



Write me at once and secure free of charge, a full-sized trial package, also a book worth its

weight in gold to the sick and afflicted. Address Professor F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.





Beautifully stock of watches from a bankrupt firm, stock of watches from a bankrupt firm, and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a pertison of the entire let at prices never before heard of in the Watch trade, Among the stock are y,579 American style watches, in solid gold-finished cases, which we shall sell singly or by the dozen to private parties or the trade at the universal of law price of \$3.50 each Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect time-keeper, and each watch is accompanied with our written guarantee for five years. Think of it! A genuine American Style Movement watch, in solid, gold-finished cases, and guaranteed for five years for \$3.50. Those attheunheard-of low price of \$3.56 each Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect time-keeper, and each watch is accompanied with our written guarantee for five years. Think of it! A genuine American Style Movement watch, in solid, gold-finished cases, and guaranteed for five years for \$3.50. These

wanting a first class, reliable time keeper, at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make money by buying by the dozen to sell over again. Solid Gold Watches at \$1.50. Cannot be hought anywhere. These watches must be sold and as an inducement for you to order quickly, we will send to each of the first one hundred, ordering from this advertisement, a solid like Gold Furshed Watch worth \$15.00 provided \$3.50 is sent with the order. Cut this out and send to us with 25 cts. In with the order. Cut this out and send to us with 25 cts. In postage stamps, as a guarantee that watch is ordered in good faith, which will cover us from any less of express charges, and we will send the watch to you C. O. D. subject to examination. If found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, you can pay the halance of \$3.25 and take the watch, otherwise you do not pay one cent. Can we make you a fairer offer? A handsome chain to those who send full amount with first order. Price per dozen, \$42.00. Address your order to W. S. SIMPSON, 87 College Place, N. Y.



Kettles. No bad smells from cooking. No burned hands. No scalded arms. No overflow on stove. The best article in the market for agents to make first day; another 35 in two days; another 100 in ten days. Send 2c. stamp for circulars.

The Perfection

Beatscleaning a Muddy Tail
All Polished Metal. Sample, 25c. DES MOINES NOVELTY CO., 113 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa. Mention The National Tribune.

Modi LISTER, Mr. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

Mention The National Tribuss.

Druggists, or P. O. Box 2081, New York, POST FREE \$1.00

FAILING VITALITY, ATROPHY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Nervous Debility, etc. I will gladly sand sealed FREE to anyone the Recipe that cured me of these troubles. Inclose stamp, and address L. A. BRADLEY, Eattle Creek, Mich.

From Agony to Bliss.



From Misery to Happiness.



From Poverty to Riches

One agent says: "In half an hour I have sold ten dollars worth (or at the rate of thirty thousand dollars a year profit) and still they are coming for it. The Oxien Electric Porous Plasters are doing wonders here." Your prout) and still they are coming to be the foregoing reach us from grateful men and women whose lives have been ared by our Wonderful Food for the Nerves, Oxion.

Every hour brings fresh proof that Oxion is the Food which Scientists have searched for; the Medicine which doctors have longed for and the Relief which hopeless sufferers have prayed for. It gives—

NEW LIFE, NEW HOPE, NEW POWER, NEW TIGOR,

NEW STRENGTH. NEW HAPPINESS.

It is a Godsend for the weak and weary; and a Godsend to thousands of Home Workers who are making fortunes troducing it to their friends and neighbors. Write at once for free samples and terms to agents and secure your territory. \$ 50c. MADE IN A MINUTE! If you will agree to show the Lucky in-

vestment Booklet we send you with free samples to at least three feeble persons, we will send you in advance a 50 cent cash cert. This will trouble you but a minute, and as we pay in advance it is well for you to answer to-day and also learn from our Dollars Bookler, sent under seal, facts about and dollars we are giving away as premiums, lifting many from poverty to riches. A BIG OFFER Copyrighted, 1892. THE CIANT OXIE CO., 224 Willow St., Augusta, Maine.

ENTRANCE TO THE FELSENSTADT, NEAR WECKELSDORF, IN BOHEMIA. which had been standing for a hundred years | Indian corn, of which they know nothing. All or more are there still, and no new ones have drink French claret or "red wine" at dinner. been erected. There is no new grocery store There are three meals a day, and the first is or blacksmithshop. There has been no change taken in bed. It consists of coffee and biscuit in business. People have died, it is true, but only. their children or successors have kept up the business in the same way at the same place. The same kinds of flowers and the same wooden benches are still standing under the same old | cup of strong coffee. The second meal, or, as it | trees in front of thatched cottages, and the is called, "breakfast with a fork," is more subyoung people dance the old dances on the vil- stantial. It is about the same as our lunch, lage green.

The inhabitants along the shores of the Baltic are the hardiest in Europe. It was here that Gustavus Adolphus levied his troops, and today the Pomeraniane are the flower of the least two or three days old before they will German army. The usual industries are fish- touch it. In families bread is baked once a graded to a branch of the civil service. ing, seafaring, and gathering amber.

The "dunes," as they are called, are a line of sand hills running parallel with the shore, where the sand from the sea, drifting before the north wind, has been accumulating for centuries. These hills are mined for amber. Amber is also found wrapped in the seaweed, which is thrown up on the beach in great quantities after a storm.

The food of the common people is rye bread, herrings, and vegetables. They also consume enormous quantities of a cheap intoxicating | is sold in large quantities. Hopelessly-crippled liquor made from potatoes, called "kummel." horses and worthless old hacks are bought up At Copenhagen decanters filled with this for a song and slaughtered and sold for about a spirit stand on the tables in the restaurants, cent a pound. This is the meat of the poor. in the Tivoli gardens, just as vinegar and other sauces do here, and all comers may help them-

One might suppose that this was a lazy practice, but it is the very reverse. You do not want to remain in bed after the stimulant of a bread and butter, and cold meat or eggs, with wine or beer. Dinner is ready at 5 or 6 p. m., and exactly corresponds to a regular hotel dinper here. The north Germans never eat fresh bread. They say it is poison, and it must be at week in large brick ovens built in the yard. The kind of living I have been describing is that of the middle or better class. Skilled me- ing or knitting after they had returned from

chanics live fairly well, but mere day laborers have a hard time. Their breakfast is weak , children and graudchildren around them at the coffee and bread; at noon they take a soup made from bones, gristle and refuse cuttings, thickened with potatoes, barley and other vegetables; in the evening, sonp again with herrings and potatoes and coffee or beer. There are two markets in the city where horseflesh horses and worthless old hacks are bought up